NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published by [illegible] & [illegible], [illegible] the Brick Market.

[Price $2 per Annum.—$1 in Advance.] SATURDAY, December 14, 1816. [illegible] No. [illegible]

Anthony V. Taylor,
No. 196, Thames-Street.

HAS received by the [illegible] arrivals from England, a very handsome Assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, consisting of [illegible] English [illegible]; German and cast do. [illegible] and lead; brass kettles; [illegible] and scale beams; steelyards; [illegible] of iron weights; warming pans; [illegible] and box [illegible] mills; andirons, shovel and tongs; brass nose and common bellows; [illegible] locks and hinges; screws of all descriptions; trace and [illegible] chains; curriers and drawing knives; butcher and shoe ditto; table, desert, pocket and pen knives; razors, scissors, &c. &c.—The above Articles will be sold at reduced prices, for Cash.

Newport, Dec. 6.

NEW ASSORTMENT.

JOSIAH C. SHAW,
At his Book-Store and Lottery & Exchange Office,
No. 118. Thames-street,

Offers for Sale,

500 Reams of PAPER,

Consisting of Drawing, Cap No. 1 & 2, Pot No. 1 & 2; Superfine and common Letter Paper, from $3 to $7 per Ream; Folio and cap blue; Wrapping brown and white; leg and cartridge Paper.—With a complete Assortment of *School-Books and Stationary,* Singing-Books of various kinds;—With all the modern Publications of the day, as soon as they are issued from the Press.—Also on hand, 15,000 Dutch and 30,000 Russia Quills, upon better terms, than have ever been offered in this Town.

All kinds of Money bought and sold as usual, and the business of a Broker personally attended to, in all its branches.

TICKETS

In the Plymouth Beach, and Baptist Stone Chapel Lotteries, now drawing, and in the Washington Bridge and Plainfield Meeting-House Lotteries—soon to be drawn—constantly for Sale in Whole, Half and Quarter Tickets.

Newport, Dec. 6.

JONATHAN EASTON,

No. 53, Broad-street, has just received and for Sale,

THREE Thousand lbs. COFFEE; 40 Firkins Butter; 20 barrels New-York Pippins; 10 Casks Russia Tallow; 15 boxes Havanna white and brown Sugars; 3 kegs Virginia Tobacco; 3 hhds. Copperas; 1-2 Ton Logwood.—*Also, constantly on hand,* FLOUR of the first quality.

Newport, Dec. 6.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the Firm of

RHODES & CAHOONE,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to said Firm, are requested to call and adjust their Accounts with CHRISTOPHER RHODES, who is authorised to settle the same.

CHRIS. RHODES,
STEPHEN CAHOONE.

Newport, Nov. 22, 1816.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM WILBOR,

Has Removed to the New Brick Store, No. 2, north side of Mill-Street, and a few doors west of his former store.

WHERE he will still continue to carry on the GROCERY Business as usual;—And also intends keeping a constant supply of WINDOW GLASS and PUTTY, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

Newport, Nov. 22.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS MARY, wife of the Subscriber, has left my bed and board, and has otherwise behaved herself in an unbecoming manner—This is therefore to forbid all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

BENJAMIN M. HAZARD.
Newport, Dec 2, 1816.

GEORGE ENGS,
No. 170, Thames-Street,

HAS recently imported from England (per Ship Andes, via New-York) a very handsome Assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, including Knives and Forks; pocket, pen, butcher and shoe Knives; Scissors; Razors; chisels, plane irons, gouges, saws and Files of almost every description;—Likewise, table and tea Spoons, latches and hinges, screws, slates and slate pencils, spectacles, frying pans, flat irons, knitting pins, sewing needles, &c. &c.

The above, with his previous Stock, he offers for sale at a fair advance, at wholesale or retail.

Newport, Nov. 29. 4w

NOTICE.

JACOB M. WEAVER & Co.

HAVING determined to close their present concern, request all those indebted to them by Note or Book Account, to make immediate payment; and those having any demands, to present them for adjustment.

Newport, Nov. 29.

STEPHEN H. CAHOONE,

INTENDING to relinquish his present line of business, offers for sale, at reduced prices, his entire stock of *China, Glass, and Earthern WARE,*

Comprising as extensive an Assortment as has ever been offered in this Town.

Newport, Nov 29.

Freeborn & Thurston,

Offer for Sale at their Store, on the Point.

A GENERAL Assortment of GROCERIES, &c.—*Also,* Just received, 60 bbls. Connecticut Cider; 1500 wt. Roll Butter; 60 bushels Shagbarks; 500 wt. Cheese; 3 pipes Gin; 2 bbls. Cherry Rum; 20 boxes Hartford Soap; 12 do. Candles; 20 reams Writing Paper; 50 M. Vermont Shingles; 2000 feet clear Boards of a good quality; all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

Newport, Nov. 29.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber offers to Sell, or Rent his FARM on Jamestown containing about 200 Acres.—The buildings and fences are in good repair, and the soil is excellent for grass and grain.—Apply to

D. LYMAN.

November 29, 1816.

FOR SALE,

THE Estate situated on the South side of Washington-square, next east of the *Bank of Rhode-Island,* and formerly owned by Robert Rogers, Esq.—There is probably not a better Dwelling-House, or a more eligible situation in Newport.—For terms, &c. apply to B. HAZARD.

Newport, Sept. 20.

TO LET,

A CONVENIENT Dwelling-House, and Shop, situated in Spring-Street, being a good stand for a Grocery—Immediate possession will be given.—Apply to

SAMUEL I. GREENE.

Newport, Oct. 18.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of PRESERVED FISH, late of Portsmouth, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

PRESERVED FISH, *Executor.*

Portsmouth, Nov. 29, 1816.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of BARRY COLLINS, late of Newport. (black man) deceased, are desired to bring them to the Subscriber for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

PELEG KAIGHN, *Executor.*

Newport, Dec. 2, 1816.

To the Inhabitants of Newport, and its Vicinity.

THE Subscribers, Practitioners of Physic, have judged it proper to give publicity to the following Rate of Charges for their professional services. In adopting it, they have consulted the ability of their Friends and Patients, as well as their own just and reasonable claims.—In making it public, they have been influenced by considerations equally affecting the interests and feelings of both parties.—Although there has existed a rate of charges, yet, as that rate was established more than 70 years ago, and has been found deficient in many particulars, an irregularity of practice has ensued, which has proved a source of dissatisfaction, and in some instances, much to be lamented, of unbecoming disputes.—To obviate such difficulties, it is therefore the intention of the undersigned, to establish an uniformity of charges, by mutually pledging themselves to each other, to conform to the following rates, and to inform those who may engage their services, of the compensation that will be expected for them.

BENJAMIN W. CASE,
ENOCH HAZARD,
DAVID KING,
WILLIAM TURNER,
EDMUND T WARING,
JONATHAN EASTON,
JONATHAN E. HAZARD,
CHARLES COTTON.

Newport, Dec. 6, 1816.

Visit in Town, from sunrise to 9 o'clock p. m.	$0	50
do. when specially called, between 9 and 10 p. m.		75
do. from 10 p. m. to sunrise	2	00
do. within a mile of Town		75
do. when specially called, between 9 and 10 p. m.	1	00
do. from 10 p. m. to sunrise	3	00
do. every mile over one mile	0	50
do. requested, when the necessity has been superseded by the previous arrival of another Physician, the same as if no other had been called.		
do. on board a vessel in the inner harbour	1	00
do. outer harbour	1	50
do. In consultation	4	67
do. crossing Ferry to Connanicut	2	00
do. every mile beyond	0	50
do. crossing ferry to Narraganset	8	00
do. every mile beyond	1	00
Advice at Home	1	00
Letter of Advice	4	67

Operations of Surgery.

Amputating large limbs, lythotomy, trepaning and extirpating large Tumors, each	$20	00
Amputating fingers and toes	5	00
Extirpating small tumors, from 2 to	8	00
Reducing luxations and fractures, each	4	67
Operating for hare-lip	10	00
Visit and introducing catheter	2	00
do. each subsequent	1	00
do. introducing bougie	2	00
do. each subsequent	1	00
Cupping	2	00
Opening abscesses from 25 cts. to	1	00
Sutures in wounds, each	0	50
Electricity, from 1 doll. to	2	00
Vaccinating	2	00
Tapping for the Dropsy	10	00
do. repeated	5	00
Radical cure of Hydrocele	20	00
Operation for the Cataract	20	00
Reducing Hernia	2	00
Operating for Hernia	20	00
Aneurismal Operations	20	00
Extirpating Hamorhords	5	00
Stopping Hammorhoges from 1 to	5	00
Use of probing	1	00
Dressing Wounds and Ulcers, from 25 cents to	1	00
Inserting Seton	2	00
Establishing Issue	2	00
Bleeding and extracting Teeth, exclusive of Visit, each	0	50
Common cases of Midwifery	8	00
Embriulcia	16	00
If over three miles from town, for each additional mile	0	50

Medicines.

Emetics and Cathartics, each	0	25
Juleps & watery mixtures pr. oz.	0	12
Decoctions per oz	0	12
Ingred. per oz from 50 cents to	1	00
Febrifuge powders per doz.	0	67
Electuaries per oz	0	35
Cathartic Pills per doz.	0	25
Deobstruent Pills per doz. 25 cts to		50
Tinctures per oz. 25 cents to	0	50
Lisbon diet drink per bottle	1	00
Ointments and linaments per oz. 25 cents to	0	50
Epispastris, 25 cents to	0	75
Strengthening plasters 50 cents to	0	75

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

THIS day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted, to both Houses of Congress, the following Message, by Mr. Todd, his Secretary:—

Fellow citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

In reviewing the present state of our country, our attention cannot be withheld from the effect produced by peculiar seasons, which have very generally impaired the annual gifts of the earth, and threatened scarcity in particular districts. Such, however, is the variety of soils, of climates, and of products, within our extensive limits, that the aggregate resources for subsistence are more than sufficient for the aggregate wants. And as far as an economy of consumption more than usual, may be necessary, our thankfulness is due to Providence, for what is far more than a compensation, in the remarkable health which has distinguished the present year.

Amidst the advantages which have succeeded the peace of Europe, and that of the United States with Great-Britain, in a general invigoration of industry among us, and in the extension of our commerce, the value of which is more and more disclosing itself to commercial nations, it is to be regretted that a depression is experienced by particular branches of our manufactures, and by a portion of our navigation. As the first proceeds, in an essential degree, from an excess of imported merchandise, which carries a check in its own tendency, the cause, in its present extent, cannot be of very long duration. The evil will not, however, be viewed by Congress, without a recollection, that manufacturing establishments, if suffered to sink too low, or languish too long, may not revive, after the causes, shall have ceased; and that, in the vicissitudes of human affairs, situations may recur in which a dependence on foreign resources, for indispensable supplies, may be among the most serious embarrassments.

The depressed state of our navigation, is to be ascribed, in a material degree, to its exclusion from the colonial ports of the nation most extensively connected with us in commerce, and from the indirect operation of that exclusion.

Previous to the late Convention at London, between the United States and Great-Britain, the relative state of the navigation laws of the two countries, growing out of the treaty of 1794 had given to the British navigation a material advantage over the American, in the intercourse between the American ports and British ports in Europe. The convention of London equalized the laws of the two countries, relating to those ports; leaving the intercourse between our ports and the ports of the British colonies, subject, as before, to the respective regulations of the parties. The British government, enforcing new regulations which prohibit a trade between its colonies and the United States, in American vessels, whilst they permit a trade in British vessels, the American navigation loses accordingly; and the loss is augmented by the advantage which is given to the British competition over the American, in the navigation between our ports and British ports in Europe, by the circuitous voyages enjoyed by the one, and not enjoyed by the other.

The reasonableness of the rule of reciprocity, applied to one branch of the commercial intercourse, has been pressed on our part, as equally applicable to both branches; but it is ascertained, that the British Cabinet declines all negociation on the subject; with a disavowal however, of any disposition to view, in an unfriendly light, whatever countervailing regulations the United States may oppose to the regulations of which they complain. The wisdom of the Legislature will decide on the course, which, under these circumstances, is prescribed by a joint regard to the amicable relations between the two nations, and to the just interests of the United States.

I have the satisfaction to state, generally, that we remain in amity with foreign powers.

An occurrence has, indeed, taken place, in the Gulph of Mexico, which, if sanctioned by the Spanish government, may make an exception as to that power. According to the report of our Naval Commander on that station, one of our public armed Vessels was attacked by an overpowering force, under a Spanish commander, and the American Flag, with the Officers and crew, insulted, in a manner calling for prompt reparation. This has been demanded.—In the [illegible] a Frigate and a [illegible] [illegible] been ordered [illegible] [illegible] protection [illegible] [illegible] be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] United States [illegible] [illegible] strongest [illegible] [illegible] could have [illegible] [illegible]; and that it will be [illegible] to expect, whatever [illegible] case, and the friendly [illegible] two countries, shall be [illegible]

The posture of our affairs with Algiers, at the present [illegible] is [illegible] known. The Dey, [illegible] from circumstances for which the United States were not answerable, [illegible] a letter to this government, declaring the Treaty last concluded with him, to have been annulled by our violation of it; and presenting as the alternative, war, or a renewal of the former Treaty which stipulated, among other things, an annual tribute. The answer, with an explicit declaration that the United States preferred war to tribute, required his recognition and observance of the treaty last made, which abolishes Tribute, and the Slavery of our captured Citizens.—The result of the answer has not been received. Should he renew his warfare on our commerce, we rely on the protection it will find in our naval force actually in the Mediterranean.

With the other Barbary states, our affairs have undergone no change.

The Indian tribes, within our limits, appear also disposed to remain at peace. From several of them purchases of lands have been made, particularly favourable to the wishes and security of our frontier settlements, as well as to the general interests of the nation. In some instances, the titles, though not supported by due proof, and clashing those of one tribe with the claims of another, have been extinguished by double purchases; the benevolent policy of the United States preferring the augmented expense, to the hazard of doing injustice, or to the enforcement of justice against a feeble and untutored people, by means involving or threatening an effusion of blood. I am happy to add, that the tranquility which has been restored among the tribes themselves, as well as between them and our own population, will favor the resumption of the work of civilization, which had made an encouraging progress among some tribes; and that the facility is increasing, for extending that divided and individual ownership, which exists now in moveable property only, to the soil itself; and of thus establishing, in the culture and improvement of it, the true foundation for a transit from the habits of the savage, to the arts and comforts of social life.

As a subject of the highest importance to the national welfare, I must, again, earnestly recommend to the consideration of Congress, a re-organization of the Militia, on a plan which will form it into classes, according to the periods of life more or less adapted to military services. An efficient militia is authorised and contemplated by the constitution, and required by the spirit and safety of free government. The present organization of our militia is universally regarded as less efficient than it ought to be made; and no organization can be better calculated to give to it its due force, than a classification which will assign the foremost plce in the defence of the country, to that portion of its citizens, whose activity and animation best enable them to rally to its standard.—Besides the consideration, that a time of peace is the time when the change can be made with most convenience and equity, it will now be aided by the experience of a recent war, in which the militia bore so interesting a part.

Congress will call to mind, that no adequate provision has yet been made, for the uniformity of weights and measures, also contemplated by the constitution. The great utility of a standard, fixed in its nature, and founded on the easy rule of decimal proportions, is sufficiently obvious. It led the government, at a early stage, to preparatory steps for introducing it; and a completion of the work will be a just title to the public gratitude.

The importance which I have attached to the establishment of a University within this district, on a scale, and for objects worthy of the American nation, induces me to renew my recommendation of it to the favourable consideration of Congress; And I particularly invite, again, their attention to the expediency of exercising their existing powers, and, where necessary, of resorting to the prescribed mode of enlarging them, in order to effectuate a comprehensive system of roads and canals, such as will have the effect of drawing more closely together every part of our country, by promoting intercourse, and improvements, [illegible] occasion, also, for enquiring how far

ments, and by [illegible] the [illegible] of every part in the [illegible] stock of national prosperity.

Occurrences having taken place which shew that the [illegible] provisions for the dispensation of criminal justice, are deficient in relation both to places and to persons, under the exclusive cognizance of the national authority, an amendment of the law, embracing such cases, will merit the earliest attention of the Legislature. It will be a seasonable occasion also for enquiring how far legislative interposition may be further requisite in providing penalties for offences designated in the constitution or in the statutes, and to which either no penalties are annexed, or none with sufficient certainty. And I submit to the wisdom of Congress, whether a more enlarged revisal of the criminal code be not expedient, for the purpose of mitigating, in certain cases, penalties which were adopted into it, antecedent to experiments and examples which justify and recommend a more lenient policy.

The United States having been the first to abolish, within the extent of their authority, the transportation of the natives of Africa into slavery, by prohibiting the introduction of slaves, and by punishing their citizens participating in the traffic, cannot but be gratified at the progress made by concurrent efforts of other nations, towards a general suppression of so great an evil. They must feel, at the same time, the greater solicitude to give the fullest efficacy to their own regulations. With that view the interposition of Congress appears to be required by the violations and evasions which, it is suggested, are chargeable on unworthy citizens, who mingle in the slave trade under foreign flags, and with foreign ports; and by collusive importations of slaves into the United States, through adjoining ports and territories. I present the subject to Congress with a full assurance of their disposition to apply all the remedy which can be afforded by an amendment of the law. The regulations which were intended to guard against abuses of a kindred character, in the trade between the several states, ought also to be rendered more effectual for their humane object.

To these recommendations I add, for the consideration of Congress, the expediency of a re-modification of the Judiciary establishment, and of an additional department in the Executive branch of the government.

The first is called for by the accruing business which necessarily swells the duties of the Federal Courts; and by the great and widening space, within which justice is to be dispensed by them. The time seems to have arrived, which claims for members of the Supreme Court a relief from itinerary fatigues, incompatible, as well with the age which a portion of them will always have attained, as with the researches and preparations which are due to their stations, and to the juridical reputation of their country. And considerations equally cogent require a more convenient organization of the subordinate tribunals, which may be accomplished without an objectionable increase of the number or expence of the Judges.

The extent and variety of the Executive business, also accumulating with the progress of our country and its growing population, call for an additional department, to be charged with duties now overburdening other departments, and with such as have not been annexed to any department.

The course of experience recommends, as another improvement in the Executive establishment, that the provision for the station of Attorney General whose residence at the seat of government, official connections with it, and management of the public business before the Judiciary, preclude an extensive participation in professional emoluments, be made more adequate to his services and his relinquishments; and that, with a view to his reasonable accommodation, and to a proper depository of his official opinions and proceedings, there be included in the provision, the usual appurtenances to a public office.

In directing the legislative attention to the state of the finances, it is a subject of great gratification to find, that even within the short period which has elapsed since the return of peace, the revenue has far exceeded all the current demands upon the treasury, and that, under any probable diminution of its future annual product, which the vicissitudes of commerce may occasion, it will afford an ample fund for the effectual and early extinguishment of the public debt. It has been estimated, that during the year 1816, the actual receipts of revenue at the treasury, including the balance at the commencement of the year, and excluding the proceeds of loans and treasury notes, will amount to about the sum of forty-seven millions of dollars; that during the same year, the actual payments, at the Treasury, including the payment of the arrearages of the War Department, as well as the payment of a considerable excess, beyond the annual appropriations, will amount to about the sum of thirty-eight million of dollars; and that consequently at the close of the year, there will be a surplus in the treasury of about the sum of nine millions of dollars.

The operations of the Treasury con-[illegible] of the national Treasury; but they have, nevertheless, been effectual, to a considerable extent, in the reduction of the public debt, and the establishment of the public credit. The floating debt of treasury notes and temporary loans, will soon be entirely discharged. The aggregate of the funded debt, composed of debts incurred during the wars of 1776 and of 1812, has been estimated, with reference to the first of January next, at a sum not exceeding one hundred and ten millions of Dollars.—The ordinary annual expenses of the government, for the maintenance of all its institutions, civil, military, and naval, have been estimated at a sum less than twenty millions of Dollars.—And the permanent revenue, to be derived from all the existing sources, has been estimated at a sum of about twenty-five millions of Dollars.

Upon this general view of the subject, it is obvious, that there is only wanting, to the fiscal prosperity of the government, the restoration of an uniform medium of exchange. The resources and the faith of the nation, displayed in the system which Congress has established, ensure respect and confidence both at home and abroad. The local accumulations of the revenue have already enabled the Treasury to meet the public engagements in the local currency of most of the States: and it is expected that the same cause will produce the same effect, throughout the union. But, for the interests of the community at large, as well as for the purpose of the Treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use, wherever it may circulate.—The Constitution has entrusted Congress, exclusively, with the power of creating and regulating a currency of that description; and the measures which were taken during the last session, in execution of the power, give every promise of success. The Bank of the United States has been organized under auspices the most favorable, and cannot fail to be an important auxiliary to those measures.

For a more enlarged view of the public finances, with a view of the measures pursued by the Treasury Department, previous to the resignation of the late Secretary, I transmit an extract from the last report of that officer. Congress will perceive in it ample proofs of the solid foundation on which the financial prosperity of the nation rests; and will do justice to the distinguished ability and successful exertions with which the duties of the department were executed, during a period remarkable for its difficulties and its peculiar perplexities.

The period of my retiring from the public service being at little distance, I shall find no occasion more proper than the present, for expressing to my fellow citizens my deep sense of the continued confidence and kind support which I have received from them.—My grateful recollection of these distinguished marks of their favourable regard can never cease; and, with the consciousness, that if I have not served my country with greater ability, I have served it with a sincere devotion, will accompany me as a source of unfailing gratification.

Happily, I shall carry with me from the public theatre, other sources, which those who love their country most, will best appreciate.—I shall behold it blessed with tranquillity and prosperity at home; and with peace and respect abroad. I can indulge the proud reflection, that the American people have reached in safety and success their fortieth year, as an independent nation; that for nearly an entire generation, they have had experience of their present Constitution, the offspring of their undisturbed deliberations, and of their free choice; that they have found it to bear the trials of adverse as well as prosperous circumstances, to contain in its combination of the federative and elective principles, a reconcilement of public strength with individual liberty, of national power for the defence of national rights, with a security against wars of injustice, of ambition, or of vain glory, in the fundamental provision which subjects all questions of war to the will of the nation itself, which is to pay its costs and feel its calamities. Nor is it less a peculiar felicity of this Constitution, so dear to us all, that it is found to be capable, without losing its vital energies, of expanding itself over a spacious territory, with the increase and expansion of the community for whose benefit it was established.

And may I not be allowed to add, to this gratifying spectacle, that I shall read in the character of the American people, in their devotion to true liberty, and to the Constitution which is its palladium, sure presages, that the destined career of my country will exhibit a government pursuing the public good as its sole object, and regulating its means by the great principles consecrated in its charter, and by those moral principles to which they are so well allied: A government which watches over the purity of elections, the freedom of speech, and of the press, the trial by jury, and the equal interdict against encroachments and compacts between religion and state, which maintains inviolably the maxims of public faith, the security of persons and property, and encourages, in every authorised mode, that general diffusion of knowledge which guarantees to public liberty its permanency, and to those who possess the blessing [illegible]. A government which avoids intrusions on the internal repose of other nations, and repels them from its own; which does justice to all nations with a readiness equal to the firmness with which it requires justice from them; and which, whilst it refines its domestic code from every ingredient not congenial with the precepts of an enlightened age, and the sentiments of a virtuous people, seeks, by appeals to reason, and by its liberal examples, to infuse into the law which governs the civilized world, a spirit which may diminish the frequency, or circumscribe the calamities of war, and meliorate the social and beneficent relations of peace; a government, in a word, whose conduct within and without, may bespeak the most noble of all ambitions, that of promoting peace on earth, and good will to man.

These contemplations, sweetening the remnant of my days, will animate my prayers for the happiness of my beloved country, and a perpetuity of the institutions under which it is enjoyed.

JAMES MADISON.

December 3d, 1816.

House of Representatives, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

This day immediately on the Members' assembling, a committee of the whole was formed, on the state of the Union; and the several branches of the President's message committed to select and standing committees.

On motion of Mr. Johnson (of Kentucky) a committee was appointed to consider of the repeal or modification of the Compensation law. Mr. J. delivered a long speech; said his opinion was not changed, but he obeyed the implied wish of his constituents.

One hundred and forty-seven members were in their seats this day.—[The Representatives from Rhode-Island, Messrs. Mason and Boss, were among them.]

Numerous private petitions were read and committed.

Thursday, Dec. 5.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes,

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending, the act, entitled, "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," so far as relates to the duty on tonnage.

Friday, Dec. 6.

Several Resolutions were offered this day, among which was one for prohibiting the establishment of unchartered banking companies, and the circulation of their notes within the District of Columbia; for providing by law, for the relief of such officers and soldiers, serving in the late war, who are now in distressed circumstances, other than the wounded and disabled; this subject occasioned considerable debate, and was not closed until an amendment was agreed to that the committee, to whom it should be referred, were first to determine on the expediency of *legislating on the subject*. With this proviso, the Resolution was agreed to without division.—A motion was made by Mr. Johnston, to consider the expediency of organising a corps of invalids, and of establishing additional military Academies.—The following message was received from the President, and after being read, several Resolutions were agreed to, on the subject, particularly the one offered by Mr. Williams yesterday, that "a committee be appointed to enquire into the decisions of R. B. Lee, Esq. with power to send for persons and papers."

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The 9th section of the act passed at the last session of Congress, "to authorise the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in military service of the United States, and for other purposes," having received a construction giving to it a scope of great and uncertain extent, I thought it proper that proceedings relative to claims under that part of the act should be suspended, until Congress should have an opportunity of defining more precisely the cases contemplated by them. With that view, I now recommend the subject to their consideration. They will have an opportunity, at the same time, of considering how far other provisions of the act may be rendered more clear and precise, in their import.

JAMES MADISON.

Dec. 6, 1816.

In Senate, Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Nearly all the Senators were present this day.—[Among them Mr. Hunter, from Rhode-Island.]

Mr. Morrow, from a committee on the subject, reported a resolution, declaring that the State of Indiana is one of the United States of America, and is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.—Read a first time.

Mr. Varnum moved a resolution requiring the U. S. Bank to establish a Branch at Washington. Laid on the table.

Friday, Dec. 6.

The Senate went into consideration of the motion to amend the rules of the Senate, by ordering the appointment, at each session, of standing committees on the regular subjects of legislation, instead of providing select committees for every [illegible] reference of a [illegible].

[illegible] made by Mr. Barbour, to add to the number a standing committee on the subject of Roads and Canals, gave rise to some debate; and the whole subject was postponed to Monday.

Mr. Morrow, from the select committee, to whom was referred the resolution for admitting the State of Indiana into the Union, reported the same in an amended shape; which report was twice read, and by general consent ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day; was accordingly subsequently read the third time, and passed unanimously.

The Rev. Mr. Glendy, was elected on the part of the Senate, Chaplain for the present session; and then the Senate adjourned to Monday.

By the Mails.

COLUMBIA,

WASHINGTON-CITY, DEC. 7.

SOME debate took place in the House of Representatives yesterday, respecting the construction which had been given by the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of it (acting under the control of the President) to the act for paying individuals for property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the United States during the late war. Military occupation of houses, destroyed by the enemy in consequence thereof, having been, it appears, construed to give the owner a claim to indemnification for his loss, opened the door to a flood of claims, so extensive, as to induce the Executive to direct a suspension of decisions on cases coming under that head, but not until after some of them had been favourably adjudged and paid. The act in question was of a character previously unknown on our statute, and consequently involved some difficulty of detail. Congress will no doubt lay down more definite rules for the decision of claims, and either embrace all cases of losses of the character referred to, make a discrimination between those of different grades of merit, or reject indifferently all such. The subject is one of some intricacy; and it is not at all surprising there should be much difference of opinion on it.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 7.

Spanish Revolutionists.

It appears by accounts received at Philadelphia, that a battle has been fought on the 6th of September, between the Patriot forces of the Carracas and Royalists, in which the latter were completely routed with the loss of 500 killed and 300 taken prisoners. The Royalists commanded by Morales, attacked the Patriot army, encamped on the hill of Alacran, commanded by General M'Gregor. After one discharge, it appears that the Royal party ran away—the loss on the patriotic side is computed at only 4 killed and 40 wounded.

NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, DEC. 9.

Important Experiment.

In the course of the last spring, a small quantity of the *Sugar Cane* was planted, as an experiment, in the vicinity of Wilmington, in North-Carolina.—The experiment, it is said, has proved successful. One of the stalks, the growth of the past season, measures six inches in circumference, and four feet and an half in length, and weighs four and an half pounds.—The Editor of the Wilmington Recorder, after noticing this fact, adds—"We understand that experimentalists have become, amply satisfied with the results, and convinced that our soil is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of this important plant. It is proposed to commence the cultivation of the cane the next season, on an extensive scale."

The Season.

It appears, that the Winter has in reality commenced in the Northern and Western parts of this State. On Tuesday of last week, there was excellent sleighing at Buffalo; and on Thursdap of this week, the Hudson was covered with ice, as far south as Albany.

December 11.

From South-America.

Capt. Belden, of the Sloop Masidora, who arrived this morning in 90 days from Buenos Ayres, and 52 from St. Salvador, informs, that on the 10th of October, a report reached the latter place, that the Portuguese expedition had arrived at the mouth of the River La Plate. He also states, that the Patriots at Buenos Ayres, were preparing to celebrate the 6th of September as the Anniversary of their National Independence.

A Bill has passed the House of Delegates of Virginia, extending the time to the 1st of July next, before the Banks in that State shall be compelled to resume the payment of specie for all their issues of paper money.

The Hon. Robert G. Harper, of Baltimore, has, we regret to learn, resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States.

NEWPORT,
SATURDAY, Dec. 14, 1816.

President's Message.

The Message of Mr. Madison to Congress is, in general, so deserving of approbation, that federalists will be disposed to rank it among those acts of his administration, which they consider as evidence of his *knowledge* of what is most conducive to the interest of the nation. He can now have no motive to advise the adoption of any measures, except such as he knows will be useful; and, if the measures which he now recommends, are such as were formerly recommended by federalists, will democrats want further proof of the propriety of adopting them?

The Editors of the National Intelligencer speak of the repeal of the Compensation Law with apparent regret; "it is destined" they say "to an *untimely* end." There is no doubt that a *bill* to repeal the compensation law of last session will be passed by the House of Representatives; but will the Senate consent to the repeal? We doubt it.

FIRE!—We observe that the dangerous practice of *smoking cigars in the streets* has again become alarmingly prevalent. It is so obviously the interest of every inhabitant that this practice should be checked, that we hope immediate attention will be paid to the subject, and the bye-law of the town rigorously enforced. At this season of the year especially the strictest caution should be used to protect our town against the ravages of fire; and most certainly it is the height of folly to permit the property and personal safety of our citizens to be endangered by the carelessness of a few individuals, who presume to violate the laws for their own pleasure, regardless of the rights of others.

Gov. Snyder in his message to the Pennsylvania Legislature, recommends subscription on behalf of the state for stock in the company authorized by the Legislature of New-York, for constructing a canal which should connect the waters of the lakes with the Susquehanna river. The proposed canal is intended to extend from the head of Seneca lake to the Chenung, a branch of the Tioga, which empties into the North East branch of the Susquehanna.

The House of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature has passed a bill requiring the Banks in that State to pay specie whenever the United States Bank, or the Banks of neighboring States, shall pay specie.

The New-York Columbian informs, that WILLIAM LEE, Esq. late Consul at Bordeaux, has accepted the appointment of Accountant in the War Department.

Dutch Colonial Trade.

The United States commerce with the Dutch Colonies of Surinam, St. Martin and Saba, are restored to the footing of 1795, which allowed of the importation at Surinam, of timber, cattle of every description, dried and salted fish, tobacco, flour, peas and beans, and other articles *(dried and salted pork and beef excepted.)* The produce of the colonies *(sugar, coffee, cotton and cocoa excepted)* are permitted to be exported. Five per cent. inward and outward duties.

At Saba and St. Martin's the inward duty is 3 3-4 per cent.; outward 4 1-2, on the market price of the colony; except that provisions pay but 3 per cent impost; rum and molasses 50 cents a cask oxhooped in and out; rye and meal-flour pay 2 rials in and 3 out, per barrel. Articles from Europe pay 5 per cent inward; and 6 outward, on the invoice; if that cannot be produced, then 3 3-4 inward and 4 1-2 outward, on the market price of the Colony.

A full drawback is allowed, except on provisions which is fixed at 50 per cent of the duty—if the provisions are exported within three and other articles within six months of entry.

M. Talleyrand Perigord.

According to an article in the Edinburgh Review, this extraordinary character was born in the year 1754. He was the eldest son of a branch of the house of Perigord. He was born club-footed, and on account of this deformity he was deprived of his birth-right. And for the same strange reason, he was never suffered to enjoy, even in infancy, the comforts of living in his father's family, under whose roof he never slept; and he was forced into the ecclesiastical profession, in opposition to all his own wishes. He studied at the Sorbonne, at the same time with Abbe Sieyes; and he was then remarked only as a silent and haughty young man, who passed all his time among his books—He was not promoted till the end of the year 1788 or 1789. It was then that he published a famous address to the clergy, which first announced his talents to the world, and raised him, under the patronage of Louis XVI. to be Bishop of Autun. The irreparable injustice that Talleyrand met with in being treated as an outcast by his father, is thought to have given him the strong bias to intrigue and cunning.

Violation of Neutrality.

It appears to be no longer a matter of surmise, that some of our citizens have fitted out privateers in different seaports in the United States, for the express purpose of depredating upon the commerce of Spain. The plan adopted by these corsairs, is well-calculated to elude the vigilance of Government. The vessels intended for this purpose, are ostensibly manned for some legal voyage, the prosecution of which may be supposed to require military equipments. They clear, for instance, with the intent of navigating the Pacific Ocean, and as soon as possible after leaving port, make a false sale of the vessel to Spanish Patriots, hoist the Insurgent flag, and commence their piratical career upon the subjects of a nation with whom we are at peace.

It is undoubtedly the opinion of some of these gentlemen, that this course of proceeding will screen them from punishment, should they eventually be detected. But they are grossly mistaken. No citizen of the United States can, even in time of war, proceed upon an expedition of this kind, without the consent of Government. And if we permit robberies to be thus committed upon the open sea, in time of peace, when the fact cannot be concealed from the knowledge not only of our own government, but of all Europe, in direct violation of the laws of the United States, and of nations: if we overlook such acts, what will be the consequence? Shall we not lose the confidence of the civilized world? What power shall treat with us, but on the well-grounded belief, that we have not only the power, but the will, to enforce our stipulations; to preserve inviolate our part of the contract?

The administration cannot be ignorant of the evil which must ensue, should these pirates remain unpunished. Officers are appointed by Government to take cognizance of all breaches of law. We do not call upon Mr. Madison, or his Cabinet, directly to seize the offenders, and bring them to justice; but we do call upon them to compel their officers to do *their duty* promptly and efficiently in this case. The principal is responsible for the acts of his agent.

In this important subject, every American is deeply interested. For in our Republic, national honour is not, as in a Monarchy, the prerogative of a Sovereign; it is not identified with the acts of administration; but it is the property of the people.

Whether the Patriots of South-America deserve our assistance, or not, is a matter of no consequence in the present case. Whatever be the justice of their cause, it can furnish no excuse for us. We are bound by a treaty with the Sovereign of Old Spain; and it is the imperative duty of our Rulers, to *compel* a strict observance of it. If the Administration have any respect for the dignity of our country; if they have any regard for their own interests; they will no longer suffer these pirates to escape unpunished. The halo of glory which circles the star-spangled banner of Columbia, is the admiration of the world!—Perdition to the wretch who shall tarnish its splendor!—*Con. Courant.*

Education.

The importance of education is feelingly portrayed in the following extract from a late speech of Counsellor Phillips, the Irish orator:—

"Of all the blessings which it has pleased Providence to allow us to cultivate, there is not one which breathes a purer fragrance, or bears an heavenlier aspect, than education. It is a companion which no misfortune can depress—no clime destroy—no enemy alienate—no despotism enslave—at home a friend—abroad an introduction—in solitude, a solace—in society an ornament—it chastens vice—it guides virtue; it gives at once a grace and government to genius. Without it what is man? A splendid slave! a reasoning savage! vacillating between an intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of passions participated with brutes; and in the accident of their alternate ascendancy, shuddering at the terror of an hereafter, or hugging the horrid hope of annihilation. What is this wondrous world of his residence? "A mighty maze, and all without a plan."—A dark and desolate and dreary cavern, without wealth or ornament or order. But light up within it the torch of knowledge, and how wondrous the transition? The seasons change—the atmosphere breathes—the landscape lives; earth unfolds its fruits—ocean rolls in its magnificence—the heavens display their constellated canopy—and the grand animated spectacles of nature rise revealed before him, its varieties regulated, and its mysteries resolved! The phenomena which bewilder—the prejudices which debase—the superstitions which enslave, vanish before education. Like the holy symbol which blazed on the cloud before the hesitating Constantine, if man follow but its precepts purely, it will not only lead him to the victories of this world, but open the very portals of omnipotence for his admission. Cast your eye over the monumental map of antient grandeur once studded with the stars of empire, and the splendors of Philosophy. What erected the little State of Athens into a powerful Commonwealth, placing in her [illegible] wreathing round her brow the imperishable chaplet of literary fame? What extended Rome, the haunt of banditti, into universal empire? What animated Spain with that high, unbending, adventurous courage, which conquered nature herself, and has fixed her, in the sight of future ages, a model of public virtue, and a proverb of national independence? What, but those wise public institutions, which strengthened their minds with early application, informed their infancy with the principles of action, and sent them into the world, too vigilant to be deceived by its calumny, and too vigorous to be shaken by its whirlwinds? But, surely, if there be a people in the world, to which the blessings of education are peculiarly applicable, it is the Irish people. I think I know my countrymen lively, ardent, intelligent and sensitive, nearly all their acts spring from impulse; and no matter how that impulse be given, it is immediately adopted, and the adoption and the execution are identified. It is this principle, if principle it can be called, which renders Ireland the poorest and proudest country in the world—now chaining her in the very abyss of crime—now lifting her to the very pinnacle of glory; which, in the poor, proscribed, Catholic peasant, crowds the jail, and feeds the gibbet; which, in the more fortunate, because more educated Protestant, leads victory a captive at her car, and *holds echo mute at her eloquence*; making a national monopoly of fame, and, as it were, attempting to naturalize the achievements of the universe."

The Directors of the Bank of the United States have determined to establish a Branch in Norfolk, Virginia.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 29.

Law Case.

The British ship Albion, having encountered very severe weather on her voyage from Jamaica to London, put into Charleston in distress; her cargo was delivered into the custody of the Collector, and it appearing on a survey, that she was unworthy of repairs—she was abandoned; and application made to the Collector for permission to ship her cargo, free of duty, by another vessel, for her port of destination. This was refused, on the ground that the 60th section of the Collection Act, extends this privilege only to *vessels* which are repaired and proceed on their voyage, and only to *shipments* by the vessel, in which the goods arrived.—The Defendant accordingly entered the goods, gave bond, and trans-shipped them, and an action was brought to recover the per centum retained in case of drawback. Judge Johnson decided against the Collector.

From the Bridgeport Journal.

Religious Intelligence.

The Right Rev. Bishop HOBART, during his recent visitation of the Diocess of Connecticut, preached in the following congregations, and performed the following Episcopal offices:—Wednesday, Oct. 16, New-Haven, and admitted the Rev. Walter Cranston, deacon, to the holy order of priest; Friday, 18th, consecrated the church at Meriden, and confirmed 38 persons: Saturday, 19th, Southington, and confirmed 27 persons; Sunday, 20th, Waterbury, and confirmed 226 persons; Monday, 21st, consecrated St. Peter's Chapel, Oxford, and confirmed 74 persons; Tuesday, 22d, visited the church at Woodbury; Wednesday, 23d, in the morning, Watertown, and confirmed 138 persons; in the afternoon, Plymouth, and confirmed 141 persons; Thursday, 24th, Litchfield, and confirmed 94 persons; on his return from visiting some congregations in the state of New-York, on Friday, 1st inst. in the morning, the church at New-Milford, and confirmed 68 persons; in the after noon, Brookfield, and confirmed 40 persons. Saturday, 2d, Ripton, in the morning, and confirmed 66 persons, in the afternoon, New-Stratford, and confirmed 30 persons. Sunday, 3d, Newton, and confirmed 115 persons. Monday, 4th, Norwalk, and confirmed 103 persons, and admitted the Rev. Reuben Sherwood to the holy order of priests.—[Total number of persons confirmed, *eleven hundred and fifty-nine.*]

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,

Dec. 14, 1816.

ENTERED,

Sloop George & Mary, Waldin, N. York

CLEARED,

Brig	Mary, White,	Havanna
	Russell, Newton,	West-Indies
	Union, Carter,	ditto
Sloop	Henry, Read,	Newbern
	Active, Fox,	ditto
	Fame, Gardner,	New-York

The Ship William & Henry, Seabury, arrived at Savannah on the 29th ult. in 8 days from this port.

The Schooner Hiram, Taylor, and brig Cleopatra, Tripp, of this port, arrived at Wilmington Nov. 29th.

A Savannah paper of Nov. 28th after noticing the arrival of the brig [illegible] West, has been cruising 11 months, during which time she has taken and delivered 11 vessels in good order and well conditioned, and has run 22,000 miles."

Extract of a letter from Havana, dated 18th November.

"A ship from Antwerp, which came in last week, was entirely plundered of her cargo by two pirates, on the South Coast of Cuba.

"Sugars incline to go lower—brown from 7 to 9; white 9 to 9; Coffee 12; Rice 6 to 6 1-2 dull. Flour sold last week at 18 1-2, but very probably will rise."

Edinburgh Review.

Rousmaniere & Barber,

Have just received,

The EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 52.—and QUARTERLY REVIEW, NO. 28.

—Subscribers are requested to call for their Numbers

Also just received,

240 Reams of Writing and Letter *PAPER*,

Of every description, from the best Hot-Pressed and Vellum, to the most inferior, which they will sell on as good terms as can be procured at the Manufactory.

Constantly on Hand,

A great Variety of *Ledgers, Journals, Waste, Invoice, Sales, Cash, and Record BOOKS,*

Made of the best Paper, bound in a superior manner, and Patent Ruled.

ALSO,

SCHOOL-BOOKS,

Of every description, constantly for sale as above.

School-Masters and Country Store-Keepers supplied on the best possible terms.

Dec. 7, 1816.

Declaration of Independence.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by the undersigned, for a SPLENDID EDITION of the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, now preparing for publication in Philadelphia—This National Work will be engraved by the first artists of the country; and will "afford evidence of what our citizens *have* done in politics, and *can* do in art."—Its size will be 36 inches by 24; and it will contain, besides the Declaration, the *fac similes* of the original signatures; the Portraits of the Chief of the Revolutionary Armies, the President of Congress, and the Author of the Declaration, and other superb decorations, and necessary appendages. The plan and proposals may be seen at this Office, at the Washington Insurance Office, or at the Literary and News-Room.

JONES & WHEELER,
Agents for the State of Rhode-Island.
Providence Patriot Office,
Dec. 6, 1816.

☞ *Subscriptions for the above, are received at the Post-Office, in Newport.*

FOR SALE,

THE House Store, and other buildings owned by the Subscriber, situated at the *Four Corners*, two miles south of the Court-House, in South-Kingstown.—The house is convenient, and of two-stories; a commodious barn, crib and chaise-house, under one roof; the stand has been used as the residence of three physicians, and by others as a tavern and retailing store; it is central, the land and garden good, and with a young orchard thereon.

ALSO,

A fine Lot of Wood, containing upwards of 30 acres, a mile distant, will be sold separate, or with the above.—Enquire of C. *Comstock*, on the premises, Dr. *John L. Comstock* at Little-Rest Hill, or of the subscriber.

JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
East Greenwich, Nov. 6.

MARINE Insurance Company.

THE Stockholders of this Institution are hereby notified, that a Dividend will be declared and paid at their Office, on MONDAY, the 2d day of December next, and on each succeeding day, until paid.

By order of the President & Directors
BENJ PIERCE, *Secretary*
Newport, Nov. 23.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

THE Stockholders are notified, That the semi-annual Dividend will be declared and paid at this Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of January next, to such persons as shall appear by the Books of this Institution, to be Stockholders therein, on Thursday, the 26th day of December instant.

ALSO, That a general meeting of the Stockholders will be holden at said Bank, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as shall be deemed necessary.

By order of the President & Directors,
W. MARCHANT, *Cashier.*
Newport, Dec. 14, 1816.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Special Meeting of the Stockholders, in conformity with the Rules and Regulations of said Company, is requested, and will be held on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at the Bank of Rhode-Island, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of ordering another Assessment, for payment of arrears due for repairing the Bridge, and for the purpose of creating forfeiture, and ordering Sale of Shares, on which assessments have not been paid"

W. MARCHANT, *Clerk.*
Newport, Dec. 14, 1816.

☞ The Editors of the *Boston Centinel*, and *New-Bedford Mercury*, are requested to insert the above in their papers.

Who Wants a Guinea?

They may be had, by the purchase of a Fortunate Number in the

Washington Bridge Lottery,

To be drawn December 27th, in the city of New-Haven, and be drawn rapidly.

Scheme, No. 7.

20	Prizes of			$ 1000 each
1	do	100 Tickets		600
1	do	60	do	300
20	do			200
40	do			100
102	do			80
240	do			15
3055	do			8

3479 Prizes—6521 Blanks—Deduction from Prizes, 15 per cent.—Price of Tickets, Whole $ 6—Halves 3 12 1-2—Quarters 1 62 1-2—but from the very great demand for them, will soon rise.

Also,—TICKETS

In the *Plymouth Beach Lottery*, now drawing in Boston—Highest Prize $ 5000, Tickets 3 50.—In the *Baptist Stone Chapel Lottery*, highest Prize $ 5000, Tickets 5 50.

At the Truly Fortunate Lottery & Exchange Office,

No. 118, Thames-Street, so celebrated for the Sale of High Prizes.

JOSIAH C. SHAW.
Newport, Dec. 13.

Cayenne Molasses,

OF an excellent quality for retailing, for Sale by
WILLIAM C. GARDNER, or
S. FOWLER GARDNER.
Newport, Dec. 13.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Executors of the last Will and Testament of FRANCES ROBINSON, late of Newport, Widow, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, request all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

DAVID KING,
SAMUEL WHITEHORNE } *Ex'rs*
Newport, Dec. 12, 1816.

TO LET,

And Possession given immediately

THAT pleasantly situated House on Prospect-Hill, lately occupied by Mr *William Tisdale*, with a large Garden—*Also*, The House and Store in Thames-street, lately occupied by Mr. *William S. Nichols*. For terms, apply to

SILAS DEAN.
Who has for sale,
500 Spars; 20,000 ft. Boards; 5000 Clapboards; 20,000 Shingles.
Newport, May 4.

FOR SALE,

THE New and pleasantly situated HOUSE, No. 2, Barney-street, lately occupied by *William Marchant.*—For terms, (which will be liberal) apply to

DAVID RODMAN.
Newport, 17th of 4th mo, 1816.

NEW GOODS.

[illegible] GARDNER,

HAS just received, by the latest arrivals at New-York from Liverpool, [illegible] NEW GOODS, among which are—

[illegible] Furniture DIMITIES.
Cotton Shirtings, high and low priced.
12 and 14 quarter Counterpanes.
11, 12 and 13 quarter Marseilles Quilts.
Super super black lace, ground CALICOES.
Brown and yellow fancy ditto.
Chintz and fancy check ditto.
Undress'd [illegible] super super [illegible] ground Calicoes.
Do. do. do. [illegible] ditto.
Superfine, Furniture ditto.
Ladies and gentlemen's worsted Hose.
Girl's and boy's [illegible] color'd do.
—all of which are of a very superior quality.
Jaconet and cambric Muslins.
Imitation damask Shawls.
Rich plaid and Mourning ditto.

Likewise, on hand,

A Quantity of Cutlery, Hard-Ware and a few Crates of CROCKERY WARE.

Ten Casks of COLMENAR WINE.

All of which he will sell low for Cash—New-York Money and Treasury Notes taken at par.

Newport, Oct. 11.

Sales at Auction.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

On TUESDAY, Dec. 31st, 1816, at X o'clock A. M. on the premises, (if fair, if not the first fair day after) by order of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. for the purpose of paying the demands against the estate of WM. H KNOWLES, *late of South-Kingstown, deceased.*

THAT well-known FARM, belonging to the late *W. H Knowles* situated on Point-Judith, in South Kingstown, containing about 200 Acres of excellent Land, with a Dwelling-House and other buildings thereon, a good well of water; and a grove of young wood.—Said Farm, is bounded easterly on the sea, westerly on the road, and is well proportioned for mowing, ploughing or pasturing.

ALSO,

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1817, at X o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Public Auction, (if fair, if not the first fair day after) on the premises,

A Lot of Wood Land, lying on the Hill, near the Charlestown line (called the Mumford Wood Land) containing about Ten Acres.

The Conditions of the above Sales will be made known at the time and place.

BENJAMIN S. KNOWLES, *Adm'r.*
South-Kingstown, Nov. 16, 1816.

Special Notice.

Doctor Johnson,

Respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he attends to the Practice of Medicine, in all its Branches; and, taking into consideration the pressure of the times, the inability of many to pay extravagant charges for medical aid, has determined on the following moderate fees, for his professional services, from those who may hereafter call on him for them:—

Visit in Town, from Sunrise till 9 o'clock p. m	D. 0 50
do. from 9 p. m. till sunrise,	1 00
do. on board Vessels in the inner harbour	0 75
do. do. outer harbour,	1 00
Common cases of Midwifery,	4 00
En Cazo de Jemios,	8 00
Advice at Home,	0 50
Letter of Advice,	2 00
Consultation,	2 00
Crossing the Ferry to Conannicut,	1 20
Every Mile beyond,	0 25
To Narraganset,	3 0
Surgical Operations.	
Phlebotomy at Home,	0 5
Vaccination,	0 5
Extracting Teeth, at Home	0 2
Inserting Seton,	1 0
Establishing Issues,	1 00
Electricity,	0 25

And generally all other Surgical Operations at the same moderate rates.

MEDICINES.

Emetics and Cathartics, each	0 12
Anodynes	0 12
Carminatives, dose	0 1[illegible]

Others when furnished, at similar rates.

☞ Those who are unacquainted with the fact, of Dr. JOHNSON's having regularly studied Medicine, may learn it by an inspection of his Diploma, which may be seen at any time.

Newport, Dec. 12, 1816.

Carding Machine.

THE Subscribers are about to put into operation, a new sett of WOOL MACHINE CARDS, on the most improved plan for Carding Sheep's Wool in their Cotton Factory, and will be ready to receive WOOL by the 15th instant.

GREENE, TILLINGHAST & Co.
Wickford, July 4.

Poetry.

From the D[illegible] Examiner.

BEAUTY [illegible] SMILES.

OH! wee[illegible]t, sweet maid, tho' the bri[illegible] tear of Beauty
To blend [illegible] emotion each feeling be[illegible]
The [illegible] of sorrow no magic can [illegible]w,
To [illegible] with the splendor of Beauty [illegible] Smiles.

Man [illegible]es thro' Creation a wandering stranger,
[illegible]pe to its follies, a slave to its toils;
[illegible] bright o'er the billows of doubt and of danger,
The rainbow of promise is Beauty in Smiles.

As the rays of the sun o'er the bosom of Nature,
Renew ev'ry flow'r which the tempest despoils;
So joy's faded blossom in man's aching bosom,
Revives in the sunshine of Beauty in Smiles.

The crown of the hero, the star of the rover,
The hope that inspires, and the spell that beguiles;
The song of the poet, the dream of the lover,
The Infidel's heaven, is Beauty in Smiles.

FRESH DRY GOODS.

HARVEY SESSIONS,
Has this Day received,

A Very large Assortment of Fresh imported DRY GOODS, consisting of almost every kind, which he offers for sale on the most favorable terms. His friends and the public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Newport, Nov. 13.

FRESH TEAS, &c.

C. M. THURSTON,
Has just received and offers for Sale, cheap for cash.

20 Boxes Souchong
10 chests do.
5 do. Hyson
5 do. Hyson-skin
Whole, half and qr-chests Bohea
} *TEAS.*

10 Pipes Gin.
5 do. Brandy.
1000 wt. pure Ginger.
120 Kegs Gun-Powder.
Firkins of Butter.
Bags Coffee.
Tobacco by the Keg, &c. &c.

With a general Assortment of West-India Goods and Groceries, at retail.

Newport, Nov. 15.

Nicolas Geffroy,

Has just received by the Sloop Invincible, 14 days from Cape Henry, (Hayti.)

SIXTEEN Hogsheads first quality retailing MOLASSES; 3 do. best Muscovado SUGAR; and a few thousand weight of best COFFEE.—This *Molasses, Sugar* and *Coffee*, will suit people of all principles, as those articles were raised by *free Blacks*, and purchased with Fish and Cheese, and will be sold low for CASH, in order to purchase our Produce, to fit her out again.—He expects daily to receive by the Sloop *Intrepid*, from Alexandria, a cargo of Fresh FLOUR, which was purchased with our Produce.

I keep for Sale, as usual, a constant supply of Cutlery, Jewelry, Watches, Looking-Glasses, &c. and give the true Value for old *Gold* and *Silver*.—Apply for the above Articles, at No. 126, Thames-Street.

Newport, Oct. 18.

JONATHAN EASTON,
Has for Sale,

A Few Barrels Alexandria and Richmond Flour; 5 bags soft shelled Almonds; 10 barrels first quality Irish Pork; 20 thousand Cedar Shingles; 12 cwt. St. Domingo Logwood; 20 Barrels Molasses, at 45 cents per gallon; a few barrels Flour, of a superior quality; Coffee, Starch, Pimento, &c.

A L S O,

An Assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold at wholesale and retail, cheaper than can be bought in Newport.

Newport, May 4.

TO LET,

THE STORE formerly belonging to the Estate of the late *George Champlin*, Esq.—Apply to
GEORGE C. MASON.
Newport, March 1.

CHEAP GOODS,
for Cash!

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
No. 157, Thames-Street.

HAS just received, an extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS purchased at the Auctions in Boston, for Cash, among which are:—

Extra Superfine black and blue BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES.
Pelise Cloths, very handsome and of the most fashionable colours.
Plains and Fearnaughts, very low
Flannels of all colours—some white, very fine.
12-4 and 10-4 Blankets.
Bombazets of a variety of colours, very low.
Furniture Chints, and Imitation Shawls.
Color'd Levantine Silk, and black florentine Vestings, very nice.
Black and color'd Worsted Hose very fine.
With a variety of other articles.

Newport, Nov. 12.

S A L T, &c.

SIMEON MARTIN,
Has for Sale at his Store on the Long-Wharf.

9000 Bushels St. Ubes coarse SALT,

Now landing from Ship George Washington.

Also, the following Bremen Goods *at his Store, No. 2, Church-street, viz:—*

11 Casks green Wine and Porter Bottles
5 Boxes of Nuremberg Toys
1 cask of Gimblets, 230 dozen
1 box of 60 lb. Thread, No 8 to 50, and 30 doz. Tape.
1 box of 42 Bottle Cases
1 do of 600 doz. Watch Glasses
1 do of 6 doz. Violins or Fiddles, No. 6 to 16
1 do. of 245 doz. fine Pencils, and 10 lb. of Sealing Wax.
1 do. of Shirting Linen.
1 Case of 5 1-2 doz. Bird Cages
1 cask of 116 lb. Pack Thread
2 boxes of Slates No. 4 to 32.
1 box of Oil Cloth, 30 pieces
1 do. of 1000 half-pint Tumblers
1 bale of Sail Cloth
1 do. of Ticklenburghs
1 do. of Hessians, or bagging
1 box of 170 doz. Pocket and Statia Glasses.
1 do. of 26 doz. Toilet Glasses
1 cask of 62,000 Marbles.
5 Bales Corks.

Newport, August 2.

Treasury Notes, New-York, Philadelphia and Southern Money,

Constantly Bought and Sold, by
PARDON T. MUMFORD,
No. 112, Thames-Street.
Who has for Sale,

A Variety of Editions of the HOLY BIBLE, with and without Plates.

A L S O,

STAMPS of all denominations, from 5 Cents, to Five Dollars each.

Newport, Oct. 5. tf

PARDON T. MUMFORD,
Respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public,

THAT he has taken the Store No. 112, Thames-Street, formerly occupied by Mr. *Nathaniel Sweet*, where he offers for Sale, a general Assortment of

Moral, Religious, Miscellaneous, School and Children's BOOKS,

Together with an extensive Assortment of STATIONARY, as cheap as can be purchased in this town.

Newport, Sept. 20.

P. Bauday's best Gun-Powder.

THE Subscriber having been concerned for 13 years in the Manufactory of GUN-POWDER of *E. T. Dupont & Co.* and having last year withdrawn from said concern, he has established a Manufactory of *Gun-Powder* under his particular care.—He therefore begs leave to inform the public, that a constant Assortment of GUNPOWDER may be had of his Agent,

CHARLES M. THURSTON,
Newport, Rhode-Island,

Which will be warranted to be of the very first quality, and sold on the most reasonable terms.

PETER BAUDAY.
Wilmington, (Del.) August 10, 1816

FALL GOODS.

H. SESSIONS,
Has this Day received,

A LARGE Assortment of FALL GOODS, which he will sell very low, for Cash or approved credit:—Consisting of superfine black, blue, brown and olive Broadcloths and Cassimeres; 1 bale Blankets; 1 do. Bombazetts; figur'd and twill'd do.; [illegible]netts and [illegible]; 1 case fine and common Calicoes; 1 do. steam-loom Shirtings; a few pieces Pelise Cloths; 1 bale Flannels; 1 do. [illegible]; Imitation Shawls; [illegible]; Lutestrings; Levantines; Ribbons; patent net muslin; vesting; worsted hosiery, &c. &c.

An extensive assortment of American manufactured Woolen and Cotton Goods.

N. B.—All those indebted, are earnestly requested to make payment.—Accounts of *long standing*, he must of necessity have settled by a third person, after the 16th of October next.

Newport, Sept. 18.

ALEXANDER JACK, jun.
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public.

THAT he has removed from the Store formerly occupied by *G. & P. Southworth*, to No. 132, Thames-Street, lately occupied by Mr. *Pardon White*, where he offers for sale, on the most accommodating terms, a complete Assortment of SHOES, among which are:—Ladies walking Shoes, of the newest fashion.—Ladies Morocco and Kid Shoes, with and without heels.—Misses Shoes of every kind.—Men's, Women's and Children's Leather Shoes—Men's Boots and Shoes, of the first quality.—The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Nov. 1.

WILLIAM WHITE,
No. 36 & 37, Long-Wharf,
Has for Sale,

HOGSHEADS Rum; Pipes Gin do. Wine; London Porter; bbls Cider; Molasses; Muscovado Sugar Currants 10 cents per lb.; died apples, white beans; chocolate; Hatfod candles; New-York soap; 50,000 segars nego-head tobacco; Turks-Island, Bonavista and Lisbon Salt; Iron hollow ware assoted; mess pork; hams; 500 baskets assoted; 22 dozen baskets salt; 1 cask rice; 1 hhd. calavant peas; 5000 wt. sheet lead; 6 gross iron spoons; 200 pair men's and boys shoes; 4000 feet oars; 5000 clapboads; 25 M. shingles; assorted flat, square and round iron; four different kinds steel; 100 doz. Hartford bottles; 50 bbls. mackarel.

With the general assortment of Groceies, by wholesale and retail.

Newport, June 21.

School-Books and Hats.

George Wanton,
Has just received and for Sale, at his Book and Hat Store.

SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind in use, which he will sell by the dozen or single, at the very lowest publisher's prices, among which are:—Webster's and Alden's Spelling-Books; Daboll's Arithmetic; American Precepto; Walker's dictionay; Morse and Dwight's Geography; English Readers; Columbian Orator; Bibles and Testaments.

A L S O,

ALMANACKS for 1817,

By the Groce, Dozen or Single.

Writing and Letter Paper; Family Bibles, with elegant plates; Children's Books, various kinds; blank, school and account Books; Bowditch's Navigator and Pilot; Stationary.

H A T S.

Just received, A good assortment of Men's, Youth and Children's HATS.—Gentlemen's extra fine fashionable Beavers; Castor and plated Hats, with wide and common brims; men's and children's best felt Hats;

Paper Hangings & Borders.

Newport, Nov. 19.

FOR SALE,

A FARM containing about 35 Acres of Land, situated in Barrington, near the Meeting-House, on the post road from Providence to Warren, with a convenient one story Dwelling-House, barn, crib and chaise-house thereon, a good well of water, an orchard with grafted and other fruit trees—Part o, said Land is bounded on the river where sufficient manure may be obtained at a small expence. Said Farm is pleasantly situated, and would be an agreeable residence for a person retring from business, or for a mechanic or sea-faring, it being in the vicinity of Providence, Warren and Bristol.—For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN W. BICKNELL.
Barrington, Nov. 14, 1816.

SILAS DEAN,
[illegible] No. 67 Thames-Street.

AN Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS.—*Also*, in Stores on [illegible] Wharf, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Codfish, 10 quintals best table Fish—Boards, Plank, Shingles, Cordage, second-hand rigging cables and anchors.

Likewise for Sale,

20 Barrels No. 1, Boston BEEF
30 do. Alewives
200 Hogshead Shooks.

Newport, Jan. 1, 1816.

RUSSIA GOODS.

RUSSIA Clean HEMP; Old and New Sable Iron; Yellow and White Candle Tallow; Russia Duck and Sheetings.—Now landing, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by

WILLIAM D'WOLF, and
ROBERT ROGERS, jun.
Bristol, Oct. 11.

Andrew V. Allen & Co.
Respectfully acquaint their Customers, and the public,

THAT they have taken the Store, No. 90, Thames-street, next south to Mr. *David Rodman's*, where they offer for Sale, at wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased in this town, a complete Assortment of Genuine

GROCERIES.

Also for Sale, Three tons bar IRON

Newport, Sept. 20.

G O O D S,
Fresh and Cheaper than ever!

J. W. EDDY,
Has just opened,

AN Assortment of SUMMER GOODS, at less prices than ever have been offered for sale in this town, consisting of every article usually called for; among them are:—Superfine Ginghams at 25 cents per yard; Cambrics, fine, at 20 cents; 6-4 Cottons at 17 cents; large pocket Handkerchiefs at 4 cents; and other goods in proportion.—The public are invited to call and examine.

Newport, June 28.

ROBERT ROBINSON,
Has for Sale,

THIRTY Hogsheads first quality Hispaniola MOLASSES—Sugar in Barrels—Hemp—Duck—Sheetings &c—*Also*, Swedish flat and square IRON, of different descriptions.

Newport, July 19.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, fronting Washington and corner of Willow-street, on Easton's Point, and is in good repair—If not sold by the 1st of May, it will then be to Rent.

T O L E T

The lower part of the House next eastward of the above, fonting Willow street.—Apply to
JAMES TOWNSEND.
Newport, March 6.

JAMES TOWNSEND & Co

ARE about closing their concern and request all pesons indebted to them on Note or Book account, to call and settle the same immediately.—Those having demands, will present them for payment.

Newport, June 14.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subcriber offers for Sale the FARM on which he now lives.—Said Farm is situated in Portsmouth, about 2 miles from Bristol Ferry, on the west road leading to Newport.—It contains about 130 Acres of excellent land, with a stream of water running through a part of it at all seasons of the year, several springs, and an excellent well of water.—There is on the Farm a large Dwelling-House, in good repair; a barn, crib, chaise-house, and other outbuildings. It is well fenced, and divided into a number of divisions with good stone walls for the conveneney of meadow and pasture; and has on it about 4 acres of orcharding, of choice grafted fruit trees, of a superior quality, consisting of apple, pear, quince, and cherry trees. Said Farm for pleasantness of situation and fertility, is perhaps equalled by few; it is suitable for a farmer, for a public house, or for a gentleman of pleasure, and will be sold cheap.—Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms, and view the Farm, by applying to

ISAAC ANTHONY.
Portsmouth, Sept. 16.

WANTED,

THREE Vessels from 40 to 60 Tons each, to carry COAL to New-York, and one of 45 Tons, to go to Beverly, (Mass.)—Apply to

JOHN A. MITH,
Agent for the R. I. Coal Company.
Portsmouth, Oct. 25.

More Cheap Goods!!

Just received, and for Sale at
T. H. MUMFORD's
CHEAP CASH STORE,
No. 118, Thames-Street.

A LARGE Assortment of BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES, of all colours, qualities and prices.
Flannels from [illegible] to [illegible] per yard
Bombazetts, fashionable colours.
Shirting Cottons.
Sugar Twist 4-4 wide for [illegible]
Linseys good, 4-4 wide for 2s 6d and upwards—great bargains.
Blankets, very cheap.
Floor Carpetings, [illegible] patterns,
Calicoes and Furnitures—Dimities
Colour'd Cambrics, very fine for 1s [illegible]
Coatings, Fearnaughts, Plains, Devonshire Kerseys, &c. &c.

The above Goods were purchased at very reduced prices, which enables him to offer them much lower than usual;—*Please call and see!*

T. H. MUMFORD will LET the store in Thames-Street, lately occupied by *G. & [illegible] Southworth*, and one of the best stands for business in Newport.—*Also*, The House on the Point Bridge, called the Newton estate.—For terms, apply as above.

Newport, Nov. 8. 3w

TO LET,

THAT convenient Dwelling-House in Pelham-street, formerly occupied by *Henry Sherburne*, Esq.—It is pleasantly situated in the centre of the Town, and well worthy the attention of any person who wishes to secure a respectable and permanent residence.—Possession will be given immediately.—Apply to

J. H. WHEELWRIGHT.
Newport, Nov. 9.

TO LET,
And immediate possession given.

THAT large and convenient Dwelling-House and Store, No. 137, Thames-street, (sign of the Golden Eagle) lately occupied by Mr. *Alanson Richmond*, being one of the best stands for business in Newport.—For further particulars, apply to

PARDON T. MUMFORD,
No. 112, Thames-street.
Newport, Nov. [illegible]

OHIO SHARES.

WANTED, One or Two Shares of the original Proprietors on which the Taxes have been paid as they became due.—Apply to

JOHN L. BOSS.
Newport, Sept. 27.

REVENUE OFFICE.

THE REVENUE OFFICE for the First Collection District of Rhode-Island, is removed to No. 28, Thames-Street.

C. R. PERRY, *Collector.*
Newport, Nov. 8.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, appointed Administrators on the estate of FRANCIS BRINLEY, late of Newport, deceased, having given bond as the law directs, request all persons who have claims against said estate to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to

EDWARD BRINLEY,
THOMAS BRINLEY, } *Adm'rs*
Newport, June 14, 1816.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of North Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of RUFUS STAFFORD, Esq. late of North-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the date hereof are allowed the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend for that purpose at our respective dwellings, during said period.

PHILIP TILLINGHAST,
FRANCIS CHAPPELL, } *Com'r*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
JOSEPH GOOLD, *Adm'r.*
North-Kingstown, August 12, 1816.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers have been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Jamestown, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of THOMAS HAZARD, late of said Jamestown, deceased, represented insolvent; and give notice that 6 months from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend for that purpose at our respective dwellings, during said period.

JAMES C. CARR,
WILLIAM BATTY, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
ARNOLD HAZARD. *Adm'r.*
Jamestown, Sept. 13, 1816.